The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor according to the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Samuel Gompers said:
When the workers raise the standard of living they raise it for all. When the unions reduce the hours of toil or increase pay, they accomplish these beneficial results, not for any class, but for all classes.

WHOLE NO. 2070 WILLIAM GREEN, *President* WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1950 GEORGE MEANY, *Secretary-Treasurer* VOL. 40, NO. 50

Labor Must Educate Members On Vital Issues, Green Says

Chicago.—AFL President William Green called for "a sound program of education" for union members to give them "an awareness of the nature of the issues confronting them, and of their rights and interests therein."

"Labor can move no further or faster than its members," he said at the dedication of the $100,000 Samuel Gompers Memorial Fund for Roosevelt College. "That is true in the economic field. It is no less true in the political field.

"The results of the last election would seem to indicate that we have not yet done full justice to this task," he said.

Mr. Green explained how Samuel Gompers, founder and first president of the AFL, worked for greater educational opportunities for working men and their children and families. He said the fund, sponsored by the AFL, CIO and International Association of Machinists, was a practical memorial to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Gompers on Jan. 27, 1850.

He said Roosevelt College is deserving of the memorial fund because it offers labor education on a basis of equality with other specified training in the arts and sciences; labor and labor spokesmen on its board of trustees, and administers its program without discrimination for race, religion or economic background.

"The quality of education available to the children of workers today is compared with that which was available in Gompers' youth is to their part a memorial to his efforts," Mr. Green said.

"But we know that that fight is still far from being won. Labor which gave so much to the cause of popular education and which today in dren make up the majority of the students, still has relatively little influence in its administration, while the very interests who led the resistance against the expansion of educational opportunities are frequently in positions of control of school administration in many, if not most, of our educational facilities are in the hands of the enemies of mass education, rather than of its friends.

"What is the all-too-prevalent consequence?

"Facilities are inadequate and overcrowded. Teachers are overworked and underpaid, and those who engage in union activities or who try to exercise their students to both sides of current economic and social questions are often victimized. Courses which might help youth in meeting the responsibilities of citizenship are watered down or slanted to suit the tastes of reactionary board members.

"The propaganda of organized business groups pollutes the educational material without challenge, but the children of trade unionists can get through their entire school careers without hearing a favorable mention of the achievements of organized labor or of labor in American history.

"The ideals of Gompers will not be realized until adequate educational standards, including higher educational facilities, are assured to all of the nation's youth; and until control over them is in the hands of the friends of popular education and of the welfare of the people, who are most directly concerned. The American Federation of Labor will continue to work toward this end.

"We have faith in the truth that enduring betterment for workingmen and their families will come through men—and that the labor movement will contribute no better than all of its constituent parts.

"I believe that now, more than ever before, we need to keep that basic faith," he said. "Many of our people have perhaps been too prone to gauge progress by materialistic standards alone — by quantitative standards rather than by qualitative ones. We seem to continually remind ourselves that prosperity is being lost because union membership is only one side of the ledger, while the other side, more important that the number of those who are not only belong to labor unions but who are also 'good trade unionists in the sense that we know.

"Only to the extent that we educate, as well as organize, can we be assured that the structure of the organized labor movement in America will endure and continue to grow. Only to the extent that our members are educated to an awareness of the nature of the issues confronting them, and of their rights and interests therein, can we hope to meet those issues successfully. Labor can move no further or faster than its members. This is true in the economic field. It is no less true in the political field.

"The working people of America are its most numerous group of citizens. In a democracy, certainly they are entitled to representation in Congress by men who are in sympathy with their legitimate aims and aspirations. They should be able to remove those who have devoted themselves to the obstruction and denial of those aspirations.

"Yet we have seen the defeat of those in public life who took the side of the people, and the victory of those who stood against them. Too many times has democracy failed to function because the people neglected their inherent power, or used it in ignorance or prejudice.

"Too often have the enemies of the people been able to move into power through the base exploitation of the noble sentiments of the people. They have garnered votes with cries of 'liberty,' though to them it means the power of the few to take liberties with the rights of many. They have donned the cloak of 'Americanism' but the kind of America which they would have is very remote from our democratic ideals. It would reserve opportunity for the upperdog and provide only stern discipline for the ill-housed, the unemployed, the aged and the infirm.

"A sound program of education for good labor citizenship and for good citizenship should develop the perception needed to penetrate such political pretenses and smokescreens, and to lay bare the real issues. The results of the last election would seem to indicate that we have not yet done full justice to this task. But let those who have felt the results of those elections a permanent setback for American labor bear in mind these words of Gompers:

"'We have been building the American Federation of Labor in conformity with what we believe to be the original intent and purpose of America. I have an abiding faith that we will succeed and with that success are involved the abiding progress and the welfare of the great mass of American citizenship.'"

Senate Votes Union Shop For Railroads; Bill Urged by AFL

Washington.—The Senate voted by voice on Dec. 11 to permit the union shop and checkoff of union dues in the railway and airline industries.

The bill went to the House where a similar measure has been bottled up in the Rules Committee for several months. The bill must be passed before the present House adjourns or the brotherhoods will have to begin the long legislative battle all over again to gain a union shop.

The 69th AFL convention at Houston, Sept. 25, telegraphed every senator requesting support for the bill then in the Senate. Balloting on the measure was put off when Congress adjourned for the recess campaign.

The bill would amend the National Railway Mediation Act to permit railroads and airlines to bargain representing their employes to sign union shop agreements. Under the present law, union shop agreements are prohibited but the organizing enterprise and service rendered by the AFL and independent railroad brotherhoods has become about better than 95 percent organization on rail and air lines.

Buy Independence Bonds.

Radio Program Praises Union Role

New York.—The role of labor unions in keeping America strong and free will be praised in a new radio program, "The People's Act," carried by National Broadcasting Co. network on Saturday, 7 to 7:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

The first program was aired Dec. 9. The second on Dec. 16 featured a CIO union.

The program on Saturday, Feb. 3, will relate the part played by the AFL International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in building up the New York dress industry. The final program on March 3 will tell the Toledo, O., experiment in setting up a labor-management peace board.

The series is under the joint sponsorship of NBC's "Living 1950" and the Twentieth Century Fund.

Rent Lids Voted to March 31; Truman Studies Other Controls

PRESENTS SAVINGS BONDS AWARD.—Washington.—AFL President William Green presents on behalf of the AFL's Executive Council a miniature replica of the Liberty Bell from Edward C. Baltz (left), chairman District of Columbia Savings Bonds Division, in recognition by U. S. Treasury Department of the outstanding cooperation given to the Savings Bond Program. Are you buying bonds?

Washington. — Congress completed action Dec. 11 and sent to President Truman a bill to extend present federal rent controls until March 31, 1951.

The extension of rent controls for 90 days beyond the Dec. 31 expiration was the first major piece of legislation completed by the "lame duck" Congress as it shifted emphasis to the requests of Mr. Truman and AFL President William Green.

The extension bill gave the new 82d Congress a chance to look at the need for rent controls, and allowed communities which feel they need controls until next June 30 to take such action under the amended law.

Mr. Truman meanwhile turned to an intensive study for the need for price controls and other features of wages.

Government sentiment appeared to be increasing for over-all controls on the whole economy and a all-out mobilization to turn back communist aggression in Korea and elsewhere.

Price Administrator Michael V. DiSalle said in a statement on Dec. 8 that he saw a 10-fold job in controlling prices. Factors included stabilizing the cost of living for workers and other consumers to prevent economic disturbances and labor disputes, and to prevent a repetition of living standards, and to prevent a business loss of needed purchasing power.

PLAN TOUR

Washington.—Jacob J. Bellow, assistant chief of the Division of Labor of U. S. Labor Department's Wages and Industrial Relations Counselors Service, has been chosen by Columbus University's World Studytours as group leader of a delegation of specialists who will visit Europe next summer to study all phases of labor welfare in western European countries.

Included in the group will be labor officials and union officers.

AFL Vice President Joseph N. Weber, Musicians' Past Executive, Dies

Los Angeles.—AFL Vice President Joseph N. Weber, president emeritus of the American Federation of Musicians which he helped to found, died at 1 a.m. Tuesday, Dec. 12, at his home in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Mr. Weber was born in Austria-Hungary and came to the United States when 14 years old. He began a musical career in this country playing at the Tabor Opera House in Denver, Colo. There with other musicians he organized the Denver Musical Union.

At the invitation of AFL President Samuel Gompers, this Denver local joined with other musicians' locals around the country to form the American Federation of Musicians at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1896.

Mr. Weber became president of the musicians' international union in 1900 and held the position for 40 years until his retirement in 1940 at the Indianapolis convention.

JOSEPH N. WEBER
Beverley Hills, Calif.—AFL third vice president and president emeritus of American Federation of Musicians died Dec. 12. (Editor's Note: Most of this photo were distributed with Executive Council layout Sept. 19, 1950.)

At the AFL 69th convention in Houston last September, he was congratulated by President William Green on the 50th anniversary of his marriage, Sept. 22, 1891, at Denver, Colo., to Gisela Gerber, who at that time was called to the convention platform and given an ovation by delegates.

He responded by recalling the early days and difficulties of organizing musicians, through all of which Mrs. Weber helped him.

"When I became president of that organization I knew we had around 70,000 members," he said. "Because of a heart attack I was forced to refuse the nomination for the presidency in the 40th year of my service at a time that time I turned over 170,000 members and 600 local unions and left in the hands of the present officers a total of 270,000 members and 1,200 local unions and a treasury of more than $1,000,000.

"The first desk that the president of the American Federation of Musicians had was bought by Mrs. Weber and paid for at a dollar a week.

"I helped to found the American Federation of Musicians and I presided over the conventions of the American Federation of Musicians, was a delegate to the American Federation of Labor 53 times, and a member of the executive council 25 years.

"It was a happy life for both of us, although a short period. Fifty-nine years is a long time to look forward to but when I consider my married life it was only a short dream."

During the Houston convention Mr. and Mrs. Weber were honored at a reception given by the Houston local in that city and attended by AFL President James C. Petrillo, who succeeded Mr. Weber.

Plan Training

Washington. — President James A. Brownlow of the AFL Metal Trades Department and AFL expert at the first of a series of conferences with Federal officials on plans for training workers in the national emergency.

Peter Fleming, economist, and President A. J. Hayes of the International Association of Machinists also were among the labor spokesmen who met with Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Manpower Director Robert C. Goodwin and Director M. F. Patterson of the Bureau of Apprenticeship.

NEW BOOK OFFERED

New York. — David Nelson, New York attorney and economist, is author of a new book, "Tributes and Forms for Labor Occasions," postpaid, $2, published privately by Mr. Nelson, 2 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y. The book was praised by President Hayes of the AFL Laundry Workers.

Youth Parley Backs Better Housing, Slum Clearance, Aid to Education

Washington.—The Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth adopted a program supporting many of the goals favored by the American Federation of Labor.

These included a cooperative housing program geared to the needs and income of middle-income families; slum clearance, federal aid to education; an end to discrimination in color, race, nationality or other reason; extended school lunch programs; private and rent controls; use of television channels for educational purposes.

AFL delegates to the huge weeklong meeting, attended by 6,000 spokesmen from a cross-section of American life, expressed themselves well-pleased with most of the conference's work.

Some of the other recommendations of the conference included:

Government authorities must immediately inform the public on the seriousness of the present crisis. Plans must be prepared immediately for community action. Because American adults and youth do not understand the meaning of democracy, United States foreign policy, or our UN role, there must be a positive, simple, affirmative clarification of the principles of democracy through every means of communication.

We must admit to our children the existence of the atomic bomb and explain that it does not mean total destruction. Parents must keep their children free from fear and hurtful hating fear into a positive plan for action should atomic attack come.

Community agencies, public and private, should begin now to assess their facilities and programs and prepare to redirect them to meet the emergency needs of children and needs. Studies should be made of the organizations and agencies girls and older women for community service. Teachers with infants and children should be the last source of emergency nursery. Communities should adjust schools to emergency operation as needed by the war.

No further conference under federal auspices should be held in Washington until it provides nonsegregated facilities for conference participants.

Prices and rent control are needed to check the ever-increasing servicemen's family allowances and minimum wage should be increased.

Health service aid should be extended to impoverished and underdeveloped nations and to occupied territories. The school lunch program should be extended, a broader preventive and remedial health services should be made available on a national scale.

States should pass and enforce laws regulating night labor hours for youth. There should be a 14-year-age minimum for after school work and a 16-year minimum for full time work.

Work for added safeguards to protect the adopted child, his natural parents and his adopted parents.

Develop more facilities for juvenile services by police departments.

America Needs European Industry To Help Defeat Russian Aggression

Washington. — President Truman and Prime Minister Clement Attlee issued a report on the importance of western Europe's industrial strength in any battle to halt and defeat communist Russia's aggres ion during their recent talks here.

The AFL Labor's Monthly Survey says that "the vastly superior heavy industrial strength of USA plus Europe could spell the difference between defeat and victory. The accompanying charts show how important it is for the free world to hold western Europe.

But western Europe's industry is menaced by the military striking power of Russia's satellites in addition to the 175 divisions in the Soviet Union. Labor's Monthly Survey said:

The West raised living standards while Russia stepped up its war machine, while the democracies demobilized and turned their productive effort to repairing war damage and raising living standards.

In the communist struggle for world control there is no such thing as a formal declaration of war. Stalin chooses a strategic weak spot and strikes without warning, as we learned in Korea. The most crucial weak spot is Europe, not Asia or western Europe, because it is the only part of the world except USA and USSR—where significant industrial producing power exists. An industrial strength is decisive in a long war.

As shown in the chart, the industrial strength of the democracies—USA and western Europe together—is greatly superior to USSR almost 5 to 1 in steel, the basic material for fighting equipment, more than 6 to 1 in oil for motive power, more than 5 to 1 in electric power to operate plants—which is also a powerful indirator of industrial capacity.

Actually the industrial war our favor is not as great as it appears, for the West, with its higher living standards, uses far more of its industrial capacity for consumer goods than USSR, even at the peak of all-out war. Russia can make far more guns, tanks and ammunition out of its 32 million tons of steel than either USA or Europe could make from the same amount, for Russia uses almost none for consumer goods, and relatively little for non-military purposes. But the vastly superior industrial strength of USA plus Europe could spell the difference between defeat and victory.

However, if the Soviet Union overruns Europe and seizes Iran's oil supposed, the picture changes seriously. USA would stand alone, with the industrial balance shifted to USSR-Russia, controlling Europe's industry, would command greater steel output and more electric power than we, her manufacturing output far greater and would be adequate for a major war of attrition in her program of world conquest.

MAKE MOMENTOUS DECISIONS.—Washington.—President Truman and Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Great Britain chat during a member of Great Britain's Clerical and Administrative Workers Unions, reach accord in preparing the war against Communism and Korea and strengthening defenses in Europe against Soviet Russia.

INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH 1950

	POPULATION	STEEL PRODUCTION	CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION	ELECTRICAL POWER PRODUCTION
	MILLIONS	MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS	MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS	BILLIONS OF KWH
U.S.A.	151	87	251	363
WESTERN EUROPE	260	60	2	287
USSR & SATELTS (IN EUROPE)	270	32	44	120
IRAN & MIDEAST	28		88	

—AFL Labor's Monthly Survey

Rate Your Schools Against This List

By JOHN M. EKLUND
President, AFL American Federation of Teachers

Chicago.—Unless the public schools of the nation receive $1 billion support from federal revenues within the near future they face extensive curtailment of an already depleted service.

The shrinking real revenue from local and state sources, largely from real property taxes, has brought thousands of school districts to the brink of financial and educational bankruptcy.

Parents should watch for the signs of deterioration in their schools. Here are listed danger signs so that parents may realize before it is too late.

(1) If the 1950-51 budget for schools is not at least double the 1940-41 budget.

(2) If there is not now a diminishing of the number of children in double and triple sessions.

(3) If actual class sizes are greater than 28 in the elementary grades and 32 in the high schools.

(4) If the average age of teachers has gone up since 1940.

(5) If there are any teachers on emergency certificates.

(6) If auxiliary services such as kindergarten, health, psychiatric, educational are essentially unavailable.

(7) If there is not now being built additional classroom units.

(8) If the median wage of all teachers and other employes is not twice what it was in 1940.

(9) If more than 25 percent in the number of children enrolled in the public schools are the reluctance of local boards to increase sufficiently the revenues from real property, and the unavoidable increases in the fixed items of budget have combined to cause the circumstances which are now precipitating a most critical condition.

In many instances state levy limitations are used the school board or the boards of levy from increasing the levies to keep pace with needs.

Facts on Aging Population

Washington.—Here are some of the facts on our aging population brought out at the National Conference on Aging:

1. Today there are about 111 million persons aged 65 and over in the population. The Bureau of the Census estimates that by 1960 this group will number about 15 million.

2. During the past half-century men 65 years and over have ceased to outnumber women of that age.

3. Some states have more older persons than others. In 1948 the number of persons 65 years old and over varied from 5 per 100 in New Mexico to 16 per 100 in New Hampshire, New England and West North Central States had the highest ratios in the country, the South lowest.

4. Widows over 65 outnumber widowers.

5. Very few persons 65 and over live in institutions.

6. About 34 million of persons over 65 had no money income of their own during 1948; of the 7½ million with some money income, almost one-third had less than $500.

7. Employment is the major income source; many older people are self-employed, many older workers leave the labor force.

8. Older people have had less schooling, suffer more illness, and chronic diseases are the leading causes of death in the older age groups.

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
SUPPLEMENT

WILLIAM GREEN, *President* — WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1950 — GEORGE MEANY, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Samuel Gompers said:

The ground-work principle of America's labor movement has been to recognize that first things must come first.

Green Urges Members Keep Alive Gompers Centennial Year Spirit

New York.—AFL President William Green urged that union members everywhere keep alive the spirit of the Samuel Gompers Centennial Year, "maintain it and build upon it."

Mr. Green formally closed the 1950 celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Samuel Gompers, founder and first president of the AFL, in London on Jan. 27, 1850, at a memorial dinner held by the New York City Central Trades and Labor Council.

He said the year-long celebration was of great benefit to the AFL and in furthering the popular knowledge and appreciation of Mr. Gompers. He said in part:

"If we have gained from this memorial period a clearer sense of the direction of the path of action which Samuel Gompers marked out, a more vigorous approach to that path, and a renewed determination to follow it through wherever it may lead, to that extent have we done justice to the occasion. If his precepts have become more firmly rooted in our minds, so as to guide us in our response to the many challenges which face us today, then we need have no reason to doubt or question the future.

"Gompers left us this broad directive: 'Wherever there is a wrong there is work for us to do; wherever there is a right not yet attained, there is work for us to do.'

"If we have gained in determination to advance that work, the course of action is clear. It is a tried and proven one. Progress will depend upon our application to it.

"We must agitate wherever wrong is ignored or passively accepted as the most educate where there is ignorance of the doing a conference of right, organize and continue to organize—not in fits and starts but incessantly—to make possible the abolition of wrong and the establishment of right. S o

"I believe that our organizing campaign, viewed in that light, has proved itself, regardless of the number of new members which it might yield this year. The pattern of unified action, and cooperation between unions and state and local bodies, that has been developed through the campaign, holds great promise for the future if we can but maintain it and build upon it. The energy with which it has been generated strengthens the belief that that promise will be realized.

"We must remember, however, that organization is but one phase of the task. Education is just as important. It advances us little to increase the number of men who belong to trade unions unless with it we are able to bring about an increase in the number who are 'good trade unionists.' Good trade unionists are not produced by the mere payment of membership dues.

"If the lessons by which we have commemorated the Gompers Centennial Year have helped to make better trade unionists of our members—if they have served to further imbue our members with some of the spirit and ambition of Gompers as well as the name and vital statistics—then it has served a great purpose. I believe that it has."

The Gompers Centennial

(Editorial from The New York Times, Dec. 14, 1950)

The American Federation of Labor closed its year-long observance of the Samuel Gompers centennial last night with a dinner attended by many of New York's leading citizens. The occasion provided a fresh reminder of the debt this country owes to the AFL's founder and first president. Yesterday was the 25th anniversary of Gompers' death; yet, the social, economic and political philosophy he enunciated remains the core of American trade-union policy.

His early precepts against Communist infiltration have been a major factor in keeping our unions free of Moscow domination. He never allied himself with the Socialists who sought to use unions as a vehicle for creating "a new society constructed from rainbow materials." His goal was to advance the conditions of workers and the whole community without embracing any doctrinaire program for social progress that might end up as a strait jacket for the trade-union movement or for all human liberties.

A lifelong pacifist, he took a foremost part in mobilizing the nation's energies for the defense of freedom in the First World War. He devoted years to building friendly relations between workers and those of other nations in the hope they could prevent insecurity and war. His ideals continue to stand as an inspiration to all Americans as they close ranks against the onrush of Soviet imperialism.

AFL Press Praised For Help to Chest

New York.—AFL newspapers were praised for their promotion of 1950 Community Chest campaigns.

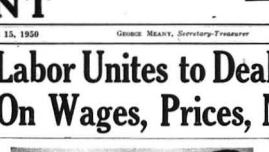
The comment was carried by the AFL edition of the National Newsletter of Community Chests and Councils of America, issued by the Labor Participation Department, Wilbur F. Maxwell, director. The AFL staff consists of Reg Kennedy, Joseph V. Tubin and Robert A. Rosekrans. The publication said:

"The AFL press exceeded last year's generous coverage given Community Chests and Councils. Not only was greater coverage given during campaign time but the AFL press is publishing a greater amount of stories on year-round activity of Chests, both locally and nationally.

"During the year the AFL national staff made 148 field visits. Following practice, on such visits we not only work Chest and Council drives, but also address the regular meeting of the Central Labor Unions and other local meetings being held at the time of the visit.

The staff said it will continue to promote the 4-point program of year-round labor - management committees, Red Feather tours, AFL-Social Work Institute, and speakers from agencies addressing union meetings.

Labor Unites to Deal With U.S. On Wages, Prices, Manpower



PRICE-WAGE ADMINISTRATORS—Washington.—These men are President Truman's choices to handle home-front economic controls of the defense production effort to fight off communism. L. to r., Price Administrator Michael V. DiSalle, former Toledo, O., mayor; Wage Stabilization Board Chairman Cyrus S. Ching; and Economic Stabilization Administrator Alan Valentine, former president University of Rochester.

Washington.—The AFL and three other national labor groups established a United Labor Policy Committee to meet every two weeks "for the purpose of dealing with problems arising out of mobilization." The organization meeting was held Dec. 14.

"This committee will have no direct relationship with any government agency," the labor organizations said in their statement of policy.

"It shall meet independently, hold itself in readiness to make representations to the President of the United States and government agencies having to do with mobilization problems."

Members of the committee are:

AFL—President William Green, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, Dan W. Tracy and William C. Doherty.

CIO—President Philip Murray, Vice Presidents Allan S. Haywood, Lee G. S. Burchinal, Executive Board Member Jacob Potofsky.

International Association of Machinists—President A. J. Hayes and Vice President Elmer Walker.

Railway Labor Executives Association President George Leighty and Secretary-Treasurer A. E. Lentz.

No alternates will be permitted to serve and all appointees must be unanimous. Where there is no unanimity, questions will be referred back to the constituent groups. They are free to press its own views to the respective government agencies.

The committee said:

The committee shall meet for the purpose of taking action upon questions referred to it by the mobilization or stabilization program. These meetings will be held frequently enough so that its standings will enable the labor movement to take united action with the government agencies on important policy matters.

"Problems relating to the mobilization program on such issues as manpower, production, wages and prices from day to day and week to week frequent representations to government agencies.

Subcommittees will be created to handle the main areas of the committee's function, the subcommittees to consist of one member each from the CIO, AFL and independent unions. The membership of the several subcommittee will be retained among the four organizations.

CLU Job To Make Communities Interested In Organized Labor

Champaign-Urbana, Ill.—AFL Central Labor Unions face two important problems:

1. Representing the interests of union members.

2. Getting others in the community to understand labor.

They were listed and emphasized as a panel held during a conference on Central Labor Union activities at the University of Illinois, sponsored by Illinois Federation of Labor.

Members of the panel were Herbert Tribelhe, Jr., Danville, Ill., Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Marcus Johns, Elgin, Ill., Trades Council Director W. Ellison Chalmers and Howard Wray, both of the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.

The panel stressed welfare, recreation and education as areas of CLU interest. It covered such subjects as labor participation in Community Chest Drives, working with civic groups to get better playgrounds, and to provide improved education facilities for adults and children.

Conference delegates emphasized that good community relations—centered out by a central labor union—starts a lot of people with improving the living standards of union members. Delegates agreed that the main purpose of the Central Labor Union is to bring about unity of purpose, giving services to affiliated unions and of bringing about legislative and political activities in their communities.

However, community relations is a new and important part of the CLU program, the delegates pointed out.

"Services to unions and relations with government can be effective," one delegate pointed out, "unless we participate in community affairs. Labor should get civic-minded."

The CLU poll showed that few central labor unions are carrying on many community activities.

In a welcoming address, Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, emphasized that the most important function of a Central Labor Union is in drawing all of the unions in the community together.

"In most Illinois communities," he said, "the CLUs have not only succeeded in organizing wage earners, but have also gained and retained the respect of all the other elements in the community."

In a talk on the historical development of the CLU, Phillips L. Garman of the U. of I. Institute pointed out that in recent years political activities have been increased "as it becomes clear that many of labor's goals cannot be achieved by collective bargaining alone."

"And," Garman added, "as the labor movement has grown in size, CLUs have been working in other ways to help achieve the principle and philosophy of the trade union movement. They have attempted to extend labor's municipal governments, community chests and recreational facilities. They come to be matters of increasing concern."

The role of the CLU in the labor movement, as defined by AFL policy, indicates that it is the job of the CLU to (1) facilitate the exchange of views and experiences between unions, (2) advance the principles and philosophy of the trade union movement, (3) foster unity of purpose, (4) support politically friends of labor and (5) to promote the purchase of union made products.

Resolved:

THAT *I will attend my local union meetings.*

THAT *I will take an active part in union affairs.*

THAT *I will sign up all the unorganized I can.*

THAT *I will support to the full all efforts of organized labor to improve living standards and to bring peace to the world.*

THAT *I will be a full-time citizen and be active in the affairs of my community and keep myself informed about my country and the world.*

These things I resolve to do in 1951 because I am a trade unionist and firmly believe in the world-wide program of the Free Trade Union Movement, to bring FREEDOM, PEACE and PROSPERITY to all mankind.

Madison, Wis.—This is the back cover of "The Public Employe" for January 1951, official publication of the AFL American Federation of State, County and Municipal Workers, which can be used as a poster or local union bulletin boards. Copies may be obtained from th-union or management. Federation Building, Madison 1, Wis. (Distributed by International Labor Press Association.)

Congress Votes Yugoslavia Aid, Closes Anti-Trust Law Loophole

Washington.—In a heartening burst of action, the "lame duck" Congress has:

(1) $38 million in emergency food aid to communist but anti-Moscow Yugoslavia.

(2) Strengthen the U. S. anti-monopoly laws.

Both actions square with AFL policy.

While we grant economic and other material aid to thwart Russia's attempts to destroy the independence of Yugoslavia, we must not hesitate to condemn the systematic annihilation of genuine democratic forces, the brutal denial of religious liberty and savage persecution of workers, and the suppression of human rights by the present Belgrade dictatorship," the AFL executive council said.

The AFL emphasized that the help is for the Yugoslav people and explained: "It will be given only if and so far" often they may establish a truly democratic republic.

The $38 million gift is in addition to $32 million already granted in emergency funds to ease the famine resulting from the great drought in Yugoslavia.

The bill to strengthen the Clayton anti-trust law would prohibit corporations from buying such physical assets as tools and plant facilities of competing corporations in order to remove them from competition. The Clayton Act now prevents corporations from buying the stock of other corporations. The bill would seek to create a monopoly.

Senate and House conferees will now try to work out differences in language to get the measure to the White House for President Truman's signature.

Since Congress has already passed a bill to extend rent controls to March 31, the passage of the Yugoslav aid and anti-monopoly measures gives the 81st Congress a substantial record of achievement—more than expected.

In addition, the House has passed an excess profits tax bill and the Senate has passed a bill to permit the union shop on the railroads and airlines.

CONNORS IN PARIS

Paris.—John D. Connors, director of AFL's Workers Education Bureau, attended the Dec. 11-15 meeting of the consultative committee on adult education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Japanese Make UN Christmas Cards

Washington.—The Japanese people are helping to relieve human suffering in Korea and are worthy of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's trust, the AFL has been told by Japanese labor leaders.

Lt. Col. D. R. Nugent, chief of the Civil Information and Education Section in Japan, reported on labor's conduct in the Korean crisis to a conference on occupied territories here. AFL representatives attended.

Nugent said that even though Gen MacArthur stripped the Japan security ban of military men to fight in Korea, the democratic reforms instituted by the Allied forces are "moving forward at an accelerated pace."

"Local governmental agencies, the well-spring of democracy, are operating and carrying out in a commendable manner new and important responsibilities," he said. "On the part of the average citizen there is a great interest than ever before in political, economic and social matters and labor reform. In the face of great economic difficulties, the Japanese people have included in the budget proposed for the next fiscal year an allocation for education greater by far than in any previous year.

"Labor disputes, instead of increasing, have reached a new low. There has been not a single strike on a nationwide scale, and the number of manhours lost in local disputes has decreased rather than multiplied.

"But there are other and even more important indications of support which cannot be measured statistically but which are written on the hearts of the Japanese. When, in the early days of the Korean conflict, the demand for whole-hearted co-operation was made, banks in Tokyo was embarrassing every resource to meet the Japanese demand that they be allowed to contribute.

"Never more apprehensive of the amount of blood drawn from a nation, since it was much more than Japanese medical practice allows, but never more appreciative they were especially anxious that they be permitted to contribute.

"There are also thousands of Japanese who visit the hospitals to bring gifts, however small, to the United Nations wounded. There are those who send bandages and bit bags, either in the name of the Japanese Red Cross, or in their own name.

"And there are the thousands of members of the Japanese Junior Red Cross who contribute their efforts. Not the least of their projects was that of making more than 100,000 Christmas cards to insure that the United Nations troops in Korea have at least one card each to send to their families."

Japanese Tell Green AFL Publications Help Trade Unions Develop There

Washington.—Japanese trade unions are "deadly thirsty for trade union news on an international basis."

Thus wrote Zengoro Shimagami, general secretary General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, to AFL President William Green. Mr. Shimagami thanked Mr. Green for copies of The American Federationist and AFL Weekly News Service.

"We are happy to tell you that in every page we have found a lot of useful articles and interesting news which will be sure to add a good deal to the development of our trade union movement," he wrote.

He inclosed a leaflet on Present Situation of Trade Union Development in Japan. This shows that the General Council of Trade Unions has 3,541,606 members.

In addition there are "observer unions" claiming 464,300 members; "neutral unions," 600,200 members, and unions affiliated with the now defunct Japan Liaison Council of Labor Unions with 689,300 members.

Edward Carroll, AFL representative in India, reported to the AFL from Bangalore, India, on what a great help to India's trade unionists were the items of AFL magazines and newspapers sent there at his request.

Perhaps AFL unions would now be helping Japan's fine trade unions by sending them copies of their own publications and literature addressed to Zengoro Shimagami, General Council of Trade Unions of Japan: Nihon Rodo Kumiai Sohyogi Kai; No. 6, 2-chome, Mitashikoku Machi, Minatoku; Tokyo, Japan.

EMPLOY THE HANDICAPPED

Washington. — Defense Secretary George C. Marshall said that wider industrial employment of the nation's physically handicapped workers is essential in our national defense effort.

Tobin Urges Congress Hike Benefits Of Unemployment Insurance in 1951

Washington.—Administration efforts asked Congress to increase the unemployment insurance program to provide longer benefits, a uniform nation-wide benefits, protect workers who move from one state to another, and improve sections dealing with the railroad unemployment insurance.

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin and Robert C. Goodwin, director Bureau of Employment Security, testified before a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Aime J. Forand, Democrat of Rhode Island, subcommittee chairman, said the hearings would form the basis of a report that would permit action by Congress early next year.

President Truman set forth the Administration objectives in a message to Congress last April, after unemployment had passed the 4,000,000 mark. The Administration program is written into a bill introduced by Rep. John W. McCormack, Democrat of Massachusetts, the majority leader.

Secretary Tobin said the decrease in unemployment in recent months does not mean that the need to improve unemployment compensation benefits is less than it was last April.

"Any benefit legislation enacted must give the states time to secure the necessary changes in laws through the state legislatures," he said. "Consequently, it is necessary that federal legislation be enacted now so that we can be prepared to meet any increase in unemployment when world conditions permit us to decrease our defense efforts."

Secretary Tobin said unemployment benefits should be 50 percent of the worker's wage but if he has no dependents, 60 percent if he has one dependent, 65 percent if he has two dependents, and 70 percent if he has three or more dependents, up to maximum limits of $30, $35, and $42, respectively.

Labor Is America, Held Gompers' Theme

Washington.—An article in the December issue of the leader's Digest, a publication distributed to its 12 million readers, credits Samuel Gompers, founder and first president of the American Federation of Labor, with having helped to keep this country "free from the bitter class hatreds that have led to needless but essential and political fabric of many nations."

The article, written by Victor Riesel, well-known labor columnist, emphasizes that the Samuel Gompers centennial year is being commemorated this year, spent in large part in fighting "the lawless forces of the left and right, of capital and labor." Riesel points out that Gompers regarded labor as a partner of American management, not a bitter Marxist foe of capital.

Riesel traces the history of American labor progress in the years his birth in a London slum, in 1850, to the hour of his death in San Antonio, Texas., in 1924, where his last words were a prayer: "God bless our American institutions. May they grow better day by day."

"Through all the years of Gompers' rise to fame and power," Riesel says, "there recurred one theme: Labor is America. And in 1924 when he died, leaving just $550 in his union insurance policy, his will said that $100 of it must go for the purchase of an American flag for the union headquarters."

No Errand Boy Role For AFL in Defense

Champaign-Urbana, Ill.—President Albert J. Browning of the AFL Metal Trades Department said that the AFL must have a voice equal to that of business in the nation's defense planning.

Speaking at the Illinois State Federation of Labor's convention in Central Labor Unions at the University of Illinois, Mr. Browning said that the AFL insists on full participation in policy decisions.

"In the long pull," he said, "labor will have to bear the brunt of sacrifice. Therefore, it should have a voice in policy making. The AFL refuses to be an errand boy carrying policy, in which it has no representation."

By These We Live-- For Them We'll Die

Washington.—The nation celebrated the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights on Dec. 15, the date when the first 10 amendments—the Bill of Rights—to the Constitution were ratified.

These rights of the individual are the basic foundation of the United States government—the principles by which we live and for which we will die, if necessary, to preserve them. They are the essence of existence to every American citizen.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex-post facto law shall be passed.

Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;

Or abridging the freedom of speech or of press;

Or the right of the people peacefully to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but on probable cause.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury;

Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb;

Nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

Nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against them;

And to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Excessive bail shall not be required;

Nor excessive fines imposed;

Nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Protection against loss of rights by ignification.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;

Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law;

Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.